NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

No Quorum in the Senate.

The Administration and the Office-Seekers.

Rumored Selection of C. W. Lawrence for Collector of New York.

A Compromise with Regard to California.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

Great Amount of Business Transacted.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Affairs in Washington.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK RESALD. THE SUNATH AND THE APPOINTMENTS—A COMPROMISE WITH BEGARD TO CALIFORNIA—NEW YORK APPAIRS—THE SECRETARY STILL BENT UPON PUNISHING HIS OPPONENTS—NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED—THE COPYRIGHT TREATY—THE EXPRADITION TREATY WITH SWITZERLAND—A CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION—MISS. FILLMORE'S HEALTH WASHINGTON MARCH 95-96 95-96 M

WASHINGTON, March 25-9 P. M. No quorum of the Senate being present to-day, that body transacted no business, much to the disappointment of the expectants of Executive manna.

There was a protracted cabinet meeting this morning, and it is understood that the California appointments, so warmly contested by Senators Weller and Gwin, were finally decided upon. A compromise has been effected, by which the names of George Wright for Subtreasurer, and Major Selover for Postmaster at San Francisco, were with-drawn; and, after a new shuffle and deal, the following nominations were agreed to :—Mr. Snider for Subtreasurer, General Richardson for Marshal, and Hon. J. Healey for Fostmaster at San Francisco. Messrs. Wright and Selever promptly withdrew their claims, so as to promote the general harmony. Their conduct is deserving of high praise, and is doubtless fully appreciated by the Presi-

The policy of the administration seems to be eminent ly compromised in the matter of appointments. It is useless to pretend the cabinet is a unit upon this subject, whatever may be the case in other affairs. Mr. Marcy as tee many opponents to "crush to powder," as he has taid, to permit the President to fill the offices upon the principle of giving them to those who have all along stood on the platform which carried the last election. Other members of the Cabinet, having none of this per-sonal feeling, are disposed to hesitate ere they let the Sec-

setary of State have full swing, and hence the delay. It is understood the President desires to give the Collectorship of New York to a hard shell. But already sewould be as acceptable to the hards as that of Mr. Schell. Among them are Alderman Trotter, Wilson G. Hunt, and Mayor Westervelt.

Let all applicants for office remember not to bet till The following appointments have been made by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate:—

Edward P. Little, at Plymouth, Mass., vice T. Redge, hope commission has expired.

Samuel L. Gardiner, Sag Harbor, vice Edwin Rose, comission expired. Jesse Sharpe, Delaware Harbor, vice Charles Polk, re-

nes Sands, Annapolis, Md., vice Thomas Ireland, re orge T. Wright, Tappahannock, Va., vice Jefferson John Boston, Savannah, Georgia, vice Hiram Roberts,

John H. Harmon, Detroit, Mich., vice Oliver M. Hyde, James M. Scoffeld, San Joaquin, Cal., vice Madison Walthall, removed. Valthall, removed.

Lansing B. Mizner, Sonoma, Cal., vice W. W. Gallaher, removed.

J. N. Fbey, Puget Sound, Oregon, vice Simpson P.

Philip Beauprie, Minnerota, vice Charles Cavileer, re-

SURVEYORS.
William C. Barker, Providence, R. I., vice W. P. Greene, ommission expired.
Asa Gray, Tiverton, R. I., vice George Howland, com. nission expired. Lyndon Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I., vice J. R. Cross, com-nission expired.

Gordon Forbes, Ycocomeco, Va.; re-appointed. William B. Planner, Wilmington, N. C., vice John Cowan, removed.

Iseac Hutchinson, Evansville, In., vice William Brown,

William A. Pedon, Wilmington, N. C., vice James G.

APPRAISERS AT SAN PRANCISCO.

O. P. Sutton, vice George Pendleton, removed.
Philip A. Roach, vice J. Viucent Brown, removed.

A report has been circulated that the Senate intend to remove the injunction of secresy from the interna-tional copy right treaty. This we learn, from the best authority, is a mistake. The treaty is still in the hands of the committee to whom it was referred, and it is, therefore, not before the Senate; but the subject of re moving the injunction of secresy has been protty gene majority are opposed to it. It would require the con-currence of two thirds of the whole body to take any action, so that it may be regarded as decided that it will

A debate of some hours duration occurred in the executive session of the Senate yesterday, upon the extradition treaty with Switzerland, now before that body, The treaty contains an article providing that the citizens of both countries may inherit real estate property left them by the citizens of either. A constitutional point was raised by Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that the right of aliens to inherit property within the United States was a matter regulated by State laws, States permitted foreigners to inherit, whilst others prohibited it. Mr. Everett showed that all our extradition treaties, since the formation of the government, with the exception of four, contained precisely similar provisions as to foreigners inheriting. To this it was replied, that precedent, if in violation of the constitution, or the rights of the States, could not be regarded. The question is a novel raised, that it will be sustained. The difficulty in the way arises from the fact that, for the first time, the pro vision is objected to, and stricking it out of a treaty with the only respectable republic in Europe whilst it remains in other treaties may have an ungracious ap-pearance. If unconstitutional however, it could not be en-forced, for, although treaties are the supreme law of the land, they cannot, of course, over ride the constitution

The Senate have yet received no intimation from th President as to the adjournment. But if it does not take place soon, it will be difficult to drum up a quorum. The presiding officer of the Senate has no power to compel the

I regret to learn that Mrs. Fillmore's health is no bet ter, and that her physicians are fearful she cannot re cover sufficiently to be removed from here for some

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE HARDS AND SOFTS —SECRETARY MARCY AND HIS FRIENDS AND ENE MIES—TREMENDOUS UPROAR AND CONFUSION, ETC

WASHINGTON, March 25-10 P. M.
Who shall be Collector of New York is the great ques

tion of the day. The contest goes on in the cabinet, the streets, and the bar-rooms. The softs and the barnburners alternately say, "anybody but Schell." The bards are a unit, and in one phalanx reply, "Schell, and no one else." It is understood that a cabinet meeting to day, Messrs. Guthrie, Campbell, Davis, Dobbin, and McClelland were for Schell. Secretary Marcy opposed them, and to-night, it is removed, threatens to "grind the hards to powder." He will never fergive the hards because they defeated him in 1562, and are against him for 1856. They will never forgive his union with the barnburners in 1849. Th hards say it was a union on paper which admitted the freesoilers with their dag flying. They now begin to think that it thas turned out to be a union the spoils, and so there is no peace after all

battle is, to overwhelm Schell with a crowd of rival can didates," where united opposition is to overcome his strength. The refusal of the softs to endorse the Inaugu ral in the New York Legislature, together with the si-lence of the free sell organs, has apparently frightened Marcy; and an article in the Buffalo Republic, edited by Mr. Welch, the State Treasurer, has fallen like a Mr. Weich, the State freasurer, has fallen like a bembehell in the Premier's camp. The Premier is in a fix. If he disappoints the hunkers, the State is surrendered to John Van Buren, who will go to the Wnited States Senate. If he has no party but the softs, they will prove no match for the barnburners. We are travelling towards '56. Who will turn up jack— Marcy or Pierce? The fight is getting lively. Marcy is playing for the Presidency, and Cushing's main business is to watch him, corner him, oust him, and so be Premier himself, in name as well as in fact. Caleb don't say much about the Collectorship. He listens to others in the cabinet, and has a quiet, private talk with Gen. Pierce afterwards. Caleb speculates and dreams like a philosopher. He must be wide awake like a politician. The issue is clear and single. If the candidate of the hards is not appointed, it is said they will present mo other, but go home by the air line, and leave the softs and barnburners to get up a battle among themselves. The hards keep their ground without changing front. They have no candidate but Schell. They are all for Schell, and he is for Collector, and nothing else. The nomination will be sent in on Monday, and then you will know whether the President is hard shell or soft shell.

THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS
—RUMORED SELECTION OF MON. COMMELIUS W.
LAWRENCE FOR COLLECTOR—ASSISTANT SEGRETARYSHIP OF THE SENATE—CENSUS CLERES INCREASFORD—SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH AN ÆROPORT, ETC.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, March 25, 1863. It is stated, on pretty good authority, that the cabinet have decided upon the following appointments:—New York city—Cornelius W. Lawrence, Collector. Philadel-phis—Charles Brown, Collector; Hon. N. P. Eldred, Naval Officer; Capt. Day, Navy Agent, and Reuben C. Hale,

New York and Philadelphia nominations will be sent to the Senate to morrow if they have a quorum, which is probable. Several Senators observed Good Friday to day. The Assistant Secretaryship of the Senate, contem-plated by Mr. Adams's resolution to-day, is designed for B. B. French.

The clerks in the consus office have been increased to thirty-six, principally by re-instatements.
Rufus Porter made a successful experiment in propel ling a small eroport around the inside of Carusi's saloon

by steam power this evening. UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1853.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, which lies over, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to appoint a reading secretary, and to perform such duties as the Secre tary may require, and receive the same salary as the chief clerk.

There being no quorum-only twenty-seven Senators were present—the Senate adjourned.

Railroad Accidents. FATAL COLLISION ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL ROAD.

Easton, Pa., March 25, 1853. The quarter past three o'clock train from Phillips burg, opposite this place, for New York, came in collision, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, with a loco-motive coming from Elizabethtown, and Mathias Johnson, baggage master, was instantly killed, and three other persons severely injured—one, it is thought, fa-tally. The engine going towards Phillipsburg had been reversed, and was detached from the tender by the concussion, when it want on towards New York at a rapid rate, without a conductor or guide. It however for-tunately exhausted itself before meeting any other train.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION—THREE MEN INJURED. PORTLAND, Me., March 25, 1853. Yesterday, the locomotive "Oxford," drawing a heavy train, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, when

mean, on the Androscoggia and Kennevee Fatroad, when near the Danville junction, burst her boiler, shivering the machine to atoms. Mr. Frank, engineer; Mr. Slowe, conductor; and George Kilborn, fireman; were severally blown many feet into the air, but neither of them was fatally injured. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NIAGARA PALLS ROAD.

As the evening train was coming up from Niagara of the first car broke, throwing the train off the tracktruck broke loose and was dragged under the train, throwing everything into confusion. One of the cars, with its load of passengers, brought up on its aide in a neighboring field. Many of the passengers were bruised considerable, but none were seriously injured. The ladies had to be taken out the windows.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MICHAEL NOBLE. Boston, March 25, 1853.

An affrny took place between Jeremiah Huphery and Thomas Hussey, hands employed at the Glendon Rolling Mills, in East Boston, this morning, in which Hussey had his spine broken, and is not expected to live. Hussey has been arrested.

The coroner's jury, in the case of Michael Noble, who was stabbed and killed in Ann street, on the night of the 17th inst., find that the death wound was given by Josiah York. The accused has been fully committed for trial.

From Pittsburg.
FALL OF A WAREHOUSE — SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE

Pirisbung, March 25, 1853. This afternoon, about five o'clock, the upper part of the large forwarding warehouse of Messrs. Clark & Shaw, on the corner of Wayne and Pennsylvania streets, fell in with a crash. One man was seriously injured, and three slightly-all laborers. About one hundred tons wer stored on the second floor when it fell, and a few days before there were as many as three hundred and fifty tons upon it. No material damage was done to the tons upon it. No material damage was done to the goods.

The journeymen shoemakers (ladies branch) in this

city and in Alleghany have struck for higher wages. Some employers have given the advance asked, but others refuse, and the most of the workmen are still on the strike. The turn out is general.

From the South.

TRLEGRAPHIC BLUNDER—MR. BARTLETT, THE MEXI-CAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER, ETC. BALTIMORE, March 25, 1853. The noon market report from New York yesterday, for warded to the Exchange in this city, was badly botched by the copyist at Philadelphia, who, in retransmitting the report from that city to Baltimore, made a gross blun

merchants.
The Intelligencer has a long letter from J. R. Bartlettt, Mexican Boundary Commissioner, defending himself from the attack of the Union.
A fire at Hamburg, Georgia, on Tuesday last, destroyed the Town Hall.

The Providence Firemen.

Providence March 25, 1853.

The firemen were out this evening, but there has been no renewal of the trouble. Hundreds of people were in Market square; anticipating a difficulty, but all passed off quietly.

New Liquor Law in Maine.

PORTIAND, Me., March 25, 1853.

The new liquor bill, embracing amendments of in creased stringency to the old law, has passed the House by a vote of 94 to 43.

Irregularity of the Southern Mails.
CHARLESTON, March 24, 1853.
Six New Orleans mails are due in this city to day. Southern Moll Fallure.

BALTMORR, March 25, 1863.

We have no mail south of Richmond to-night. The
New Orleans mail of the 10th inst., which arrived this

Telegraph Connections

At the session of the Board of the Indiana Telegraph Company at Lafayette, Ind., on the 22d inst., the attempt of Henry O'Reilly to disintegrate that line from its original connections, as formed by him, was made abortionly the formal recognition of the contract connecting it for a term of years with the Pittsburg and Louisville Telegraph Company, one of the lines included in the cories known as the National Line.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Wavely 25, 1853. A mentorial was presented against restoting the office

MILIS REPORTED Mr. VANDERBILT reported favorably our this Assembly oill relative to meek suctions

Mr. Snew reported a bill to incorporate the New York

Mr. Coolar reported favorably on the Assembly bill re-

Mr. Coche reported favorably on the Assembly bill relative to the Dry Dock Company.

Mr. Vandment, by direction of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill making the office of Audicor of the Canal Department elective.

New YORK CFF IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. BERMAN introduced a bill relative to city improvements and assessments therefor.

SUPPRINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The committee of the whole considered the bill relative to the jurisdiction of the office of superintendent of common schools, which was passed.

THE SUPPRINTEND OF MALINARS, ETC.

The bill providing for the better supervision and regulation of railways was reported to the Senate, an amendament having been adopted placing the supervision in the State Engineer's office. Pending action on the report, the Senate took its recess.

APTERNOON SESSION.

the Senate took its recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE UNION COLLEGE SPAIRS.

The special order—the resolution in respect to Union-College being before the Senate—the resolution providing for a reference of the whole subject to a new committee.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVRN, (whig.) commenced a defence of the managers of Union College, and a reply to the argument of Mr. Beekman. The constitution of a new committee, as claimed by the friends of the college, and of President Nott is but an act of justice to an old man—ever active, ever laborious in the public service, ever solicitous in the development of new principles and results in science—one who has looked forward by all his accumulations to the advance of the cause of learning. In calm dignity, Br. Nott awaits the action of the Sonate. His is the calm consciousness of being able to meet fully and completely all that is urged against him. Give that committee, and everything will be presented openly, fully, and in testimony—eral evidence and record document—nothing will be kept back. Mr. V. S. spoke in reply to Mr. Beekman until the adjournment.

ALBANY, March 25, 1853.

BROADWAY SAYINGS INSTITUTION.

Mr. O'ERIEN introduced a bill amending the charter of

the Broadway Savings Institution. Referred, to be reported complete.

HIE PURITY OF RISCHIONS.

Mr. EMANS, (dem.) of Duchess, moved that Mr. Forsyth's bill, relative to purity of elections, be made the special order for Friday next. Carried.

BROOKLYN AND FIATHUSE PLANK ROAD.

Mr. McBunkyr reported a bill to authorize the Brooklyn and Flatbush plankroad to collect tolls in certain cases.

Mr. LOOMIS moved that the report of the select committee on the code, be made the special order for Monday next. Carried.

MILIS PARSED.

next. Carried.

MILS PASSED.

For the construction of a road from Lewis county, through "Brown's tract," in Herkimer county, and another to intersect said road.

To amend the charter of Ogdensburg.

To incorporate the Fireman's Bonevolent Society of Le

To incorporate the Fireman's Benevolent Society of Le Roy.

To authorize the removal of certain records in the office of the Surrogate of New York to the Surrogate's office in the county of Unster.

To amend the act to incorporate the New York and National law schools.

To authorize John Fisher to sell real estate.

To authorize a tax in Fayette, Seneca county, for the erection of a bridge.

Permitting the confinement of certain criminals in the Albany Peritentiary.

To consolidate the school districts in the village of Pulaski, and to amend the charter of that village.

To construct a bridge over the canal at Phoenix.

To incorporate the Junior New York Shipwright and Caulker's Benevolent Association.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Oswego county to levy a tax upon the tewns of Scheppel and Granby.

Teclaring the Indian siver a public highway.

To authorize the formation of ferry companies.

For the relief of the assessors of Albany for enrolling the militia.

Relative to draning lands in Maulius Clears and De-

the militia.

Relative to draining lands in Manlius, Cicero, and De Witt.
To incorporate the New York and Montgomery mining

Witt.
To incorporate the New York and Montgomery mining company.
To amend charter of village of Clinton.
Relative to the l'ulaski and Salmon river plankroads.
To amend the charter of the Western New York Live Stock Insurance company.
BILLS REPORTED.
Relative to the Hability of hotel keepers.
To provide for the education of the Tonawanda Indians.
After the transaction of some other business of no special importance, the Assembly took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
THE PISCAL APPROPEMATIONS.
The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the fiscal year
Mr. Looms moved that the committee rise, and report progress to the House. Carried.
HE ISSUES OF BARKS WHOSE CHARTERS HAVE EXPIRED, ETC.
Mr. R. SMITH, on leave, reported a bill to prevent the issue of the bills of banks whose charter have expired.
On his motion this bill and the bill relative to extending basis of bank circulation, were made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. HADLEY, on leave, reported in favor of an agriculural college.

Mr. Lawrence to establish a board of education at Fort Mr. LAWRENGS to establish a board of education at Fort Covington.

Mr. Bastings reported complete the bill to amend the charter of the Auburn Female University. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TEMPLE, relative to claim of Company E Dragoons,

third reading.

Mr. Tearir, relative to claim of Company E Dragoons, of the Mexican war.

Mr. R. Sarir, to amend the charter of the Broadway Savings Institution. Ordered to a third reading.

To amend the charter of the Syracuse Savings Bank. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing change of name of a church corner of Green and Houston streets, New York.

To incorporate the Widows and Orphans Fund of the Associated Presbyterian Church of North America.

Mr. McBurnky, to amend charter of Williamsburg and Cypress Plank Road Company.

Bulls PASSED.

Making appropriations for the payment of certain State bridg, and interest or certain State stocks.

bends, and interest or certain State stocks.

Relative to the debts incurred by women before marriage. This bill releases the husband from paying the debts of his wife incurred before marriage, beyond the amount of her property.

Concerning the construction of streets across railroad

tracks.
The as subly then adjourned.

BY AND WITH THE ADVILE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

A. Dudley Mann, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Nathaniel G. Uphain, of New Hampshire, to be Commissioner of the United States, under the convention with her Reliants Appointments by the President,

moved.

High J. Anderson, of Maine, to be Commissioner of Customs, in place of Charles Rockwell, resigned.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, in place of A. R. Faston, not commissioned.

Robert Wilson Fraser, of Massaclusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in place of T. B. Livingston, deceased.

Law Intelligence.

Law Intelligence.

Court of Appeals—March 22.—This Court commenced its March term at the Capitol this morning. Present—Ruggles, Ch. Judge: Gardiner, Jewett, Johnson, Morse Wibrrd, Mason and Taggert, Judges.

Motions were first haard. Several motions to correct the calendar were first disposed of.

No. 221. Condict and another, appellants, agt. Philip and others, respondents. Motion by respondents to dismiss the appeal; granted, by default. B. F. Dunnig counsel for respondents.

No. 145. Livingston, respondent, agt. Miller, applant. Motion by appellant for a stay of the argumet, until an amendment of the bill of exceptions; granted. N. Hill, jr., for motion; Henry Hogeboom opposed.

No. 43. Pooth, respondent, agt. Sweezy and others, pellants. Submitted. B. F. Dunning, counsel.

No. 1. Wood, respondent, agt. Hubbell and others appellants.

No. 1. Wood, respondent, agt. Fucod, pellants, No. 2. Hubbell and others, appellants, agt. Food, respondent. Re-argued together. L. Farrar for appellants; Daniel Wood respondent in person. No. 5. Struck off the callendar, on motion. No. 101. Struck off under the rule.

Moreh 23.—No. 6. Tucker and others, apellants, against the Recorder, Churchwardens and Vestymen of St Clements church and others respondents. E argued. Benjamin W. Bonney for appellants; Murray Hüman for respondents.

Benjamin W. Bonney for appellants; nurray Hamas de-respondents.

Nos. 65 and 185. Struck from the calendar, under the rule. No. 9. Struck off without prejudice, or motion. No. 7. Livingston, appellant, against Miller, respond-ent. Argued. Henry Hogeboom for appellant; John Van Buren, of New York, for respondent.

March 24.—No. 8. Joyce and another, appellant, agt. Adams and another, respondents. Argued. Geo. Wood, counsel for appellants; Daniel Lord, counsel or re-spondents. counsel for appellants; I mailer Lord, counsel of respondents.

No. 10. Breasted and another, administrators, &c., respondents, agt. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Canpany, appellants. Reargued. Wm. Curtis Noyes, counsel for appellants; Samuel Sherwood, counsel for respondents.

No. 174. Struck off the calendar, under the rul.

The Whig Convention of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster, on the 24th inst., and made the following nominations:—Moses Pownall for Canal Commis-sioner, A. K. McClure for Auditor General, an' Christain Myers for Europyor General.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston, with Six Days' Later News.

ICE PRESIDENT RING'S HEALTH—DISSENSION AMONG THE SPANISH TROOPS—REVOLT OF AN ENTIRE COMPANY—MORE SLAVES LANDED—ARBIVAL OF THE BRITISH STEAMER DEVASTATION AT HAVANA, TO ASSIST IN SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE TRADE, ETC. TELEGRAPHIC.

Charleston, March 25, 1853.

The S. S. mail steamship isabel, with Havana and Key West dates to the 22d instant, arrived at this port to day. Mr. Kirg's health was no setter.

It was ramored that serious disturbances had taken place among the troops at St. Jago de Cuba, or some other port in the Eastern department of the island. It is related that a company was called out to witness punishment, which the corporals refused to inflict; that the offi-core struck the corporals with the flats of their swords, and that the soldiers rescued the corporals, and then the whole company fied. Fifteen of them had been captured, and sentenced to death. The officers, however, were afraid that if it were attem sed to execute them the rest of the troops would revolt. General Canedo is highly in-censed at the officers, and says, that instead of making the soldiers discontented, they should endeaver to pre-

vent such occurrences.

It was rumored that the clipper slaver-Lady Suffolk had landed a cargo of negroes, but the rumor was believed to be untrue, and to emanate from the traders themselves. It was certain, however, that another let of Africans had been landed since the Portuguese cargo.

The British steam frigate Devastation arrived at Havann on the 21st, and with other vessels was expected to suppress the slave trade if possible.

The weather in Cuba was exceedingly hot. The political prisoners had not yet been sentenced, and it was supposed that the authorities were waiting instructions from

The commercial intelligence is substantially the same as that brought by the Crescent City at New York.

Another Spanish Outrage on the Americaan

Fing.
The schooner Manchester, (of Baitimore,) Captain
Sterling, which arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, informs us of one of the most high-handed outrages upon our flag that has yet been committed by the loyal subjects of Queen Isabella in Ouba.

According to Captain Sterling's account, which is au-thouticated by his consignees, he was peacefully pursuing his course homewards from Jamaics, when, on the 15th inst., off the island of Cuba, and about twenty miles east of Cape Antonio, he was boarded by twelve armed men, under the command of a negro second lieutenant, from a Spanish cruiser of twelve guns, who took pessesion of the the reaf there. They then demanded the schooner's papers which the captain had to take on board the cruiser for examination. The Spanish commander was even going so far as to break open the letters of the consignees, but desisted when Captain S. insisted upon his returning them intact. They also broke open the hatches, and took out about a third of the schooner's cargo; but not finding any ammunition or guns on board, put it back again. This was done after the papers had been exa-mined and found correct. After detaining her twentyfour hours, anchored close under their guns, the school was allowed to proceed, and get out of the reef the best way she could. This, however, was not allowed, until Captain S. had promised to satisfy a demand of thirty dollars for safely piloting him inside the reef. The only excuse given for this wanton injustice, was their suspi cion of her being bound to Cuba with arms for the revo

The boarding officer gratuitously informed Capt. Ster ling that it was utterly impossible, owing to the strict guard kept, for any one to attempt to surreptitiously land upon the Cuban coast, and that any one caught in the attempt would immediately "have a rope around his neck," a hint of what probably might have been the fate of Capt. S. if any article they could have construed into "arms" or "ammunition" had been found on board. In justice to our name and character as a nation, it is

necessary that such outrages should be immediately checked. If immediate notice is not taken of this at Washington, very serious trouble will possibly ensue, as the Spanish authorities have a fleet of twelve men-of-war continually cruising around Cuba, to intercept real or pretended supplies for the malcontents on the island, the commanders of which will gladly seize hold of the slightest shadow of suspicion as an excuse to molest every American vessel they may fall in with, to gratify their

Before Justice Bogart.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET CASE—THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. SHAW.

This matter was again under examination yesterday, n which Mr. Horace A. Shaw is alleged to have been concerned with G. E. Hamilton in the sale of spurious tick ets for passage in the steamship Uncle Sam. The evidence elicited on the defence appears to exonerate Mr. Shar rom any criminal conspiracy with Hamilton in the matter. The mistake that he made was in giving credit to the story told by Hamilton, that an arrangement had been made by himself (Hamilton) and Mr. Mills about passage tickets, and receiving \$450 from him on account of passages, when, in fact, according to Mr. Mills' evidence, no such arrangement had ever taken place.

Edward Mills, being sworn, testified in substance as follows, on the part of the defence—Mr. Shaw has been in my employ for over two years past; I am owner and agent of the steamship Uncle Sam; the ship was to have sailed on the 21st inst, but was detained to have a proper connection on the Pacific side; all the tickets issued at my office, No. 51 Cortlandt street, have been redeemed, and the money refunded, or tickets transferred to the 5th of April; I have heard of George E. Hamilton, and also heard that he has been issuing tickets on the Uncle Sam; I never gave him any authority to issue tickets for that vessel, nor any one else out of the office. On Thursday or Friday of last week, Mr. Shaw told me that Hamilton had paid him \$450. I asked Shaw if he had issued tickets for that money; his said he had not, but had taken it on account of passages, and given him a receipt. Shaw stated that Hamilton informed him that he had seen Mr. Mills, and made an arrangement to that effect. I told Mr. Shaw it was not so, and directed him to pay back the money immediately. I drew a check for the amount, as the money taken from Hamilton had been deposited, and gave it to Shaw, who informed me he paid it to Hamilton.

Henry G. Hyer, of 167 East Twenty-fourth street, testified to being present when Mr. Shaw paid the check of 3460 to Hamilton, and went with them to the bank and saw Hamilton give the money, in xold.

A number of other witnesses testified to being present in the effice of Mr. Mills with the passengers who had purchased tickets of Hamilton, and heard Mr. Shaw inform them that said tekets were worthless.

Mr. Reuben G. Rudmore also testified that he was present in the effice of for Mr. Mills' office.

T ter. The mistake that he made was in giving credit t the story told by Hamilton, that an arrangement had

igilant search.
The case stands adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. IN THE MATTER OF AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER TICKETS

morning.

In this case, the evidence on the hearing was continued yesterday before Justice Metirath. Nothing, however, appeared deviating from the facts in the case already published, with the exception that the owners of the bark Mary Parker agreed to pay back the two thousand dollars, received from Mr. Erler in part payment for the said vessel, on condition that Erler adds the two thousand five thundred dollars he holds, the same to be paid back to the passengers from whom it had been received. This proposition the counsel for the defence refused to accede to, and the further hearing was continued.

Arrest of a Negro for Burglary and Arson.—Officer Kanner, one of the vigilant policemen of the Third ward, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning observed a negro, named Charles Ferguson, acting very saspiciously in front of the premises No. 88. Vesey street. The policeman believing, from the actions of the negro, that he intended to commit some depredation, secreted himself near by, and very soon after the negro forced an entrance into the premises No. 88, kept by Mr. Taylor as an exchange office. The officer waited a short time, until he saw considerable light shining in the premises; he then called on officer Beam, and they both entered the store, and found that the black raced had set fire to the premises in several places. The rogue was secured, and it was then ascertained that some wearing apparel, together with a musical box, valued at \$40, had been placed near the door of egross, for the purpose of carrying it off and the firing of the premises was done, no doubt, with a view of covering up the traces of his guilt. The accused was conveyed before Justice Bogart, who committed him to the Tombs for trial, in default of \$4,000 kml.

Arrest of a Fugitive Burglar.—Yesterday, officer

committee in the tree folios for that, in default of \$5,000 kall.

Arres of a Fugitive Burgiar.—Yesterday, officer Yaught, of the Sixth ward, arrested a colored man, named William Hilton, on a charge of burgiariously fentering the store of Mr. Butt, at Newark. New Jersey, stealing therefrom a quantity of astin residing and other property. A portion of the stolen property was found by the officers at No. 66 Orange street. The accused was committed by Justice Bogart, to await a requisition from the authorities of New Jersey.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Election for Assistant Engineers of the New York Fire Department. Defeat of the Anti-Carson Party—Great Excitement, etc. The election of ten Assistant Engineers, to fill the

Thursday night, at ten o'clock, at which hour a great multitude of the fivemen, of both parties, were present. Never before, perhaps, was Firemen's Hall so densely crowded as it was our that evening, when the inspectors of the election began to read the returns of each company of the fire department.

The greatest excitement prevailed be ween the friends of Henry M. Howard, the chief of the "Anti Carson' party, on one side, and Michael Eichell, the "Carson nan," on the other. Several people lad, no doubt, seavy bets on the issue of the election

At ten o'clock presisely, all the returns-having been handed in, the inspectors proceeded to read those of the engine companies, which showed a decided amjority for the anti-Carson party, whose hopes of conquest were at that time very sanguine; and several shouts of ap plause were given when one of the spectators announce that"" Harry Howard was ahead of them all." At this monent the excitement became intense. The room, being a very small one, was crowded to suffocation by the anxious Niends of both parties.

After three hours were spent in reading the Engine

returns, the inspectors commenced reading those of the Hose companies, during the reading of which a pin could be heard falling on the floor. Men were mounted could be heard falling on the floor. Men were mounted upon chairs, putting down the number of votes each of the candidates received, on a piece of pages stuck up against the wall. Some, however, came better prepared, with a suitable book, or large card. The returns of each flose company-showed a fearful odds against the "anti Carsons," whose hopes now began to be relaxed, and those of the opposite party to grow very high. When the last of the flose company returns were annumed, the reading of which occupied more than three hours, it was quite clear that the "anti-Carson" party would have to wait until the next election to defeat the Chief Engineer.

About four o'clock, A. M., the returns of the hook and ladder companies were read, which still showed an increase for the "Carsons." They were followed by those of hydrant companies.

The inspectors, amidst-the greatest excitement, then read the number of votes that each successful candidate had received, which were welcomed with cheers and hisses. The following named candidates were then read, with the number of votes each one received, and were declared duly elected assistant engineers of the Fire Department:

No. of votes.

Michael Eichell. 1,913 John Decker. 1,559
Peter J. Cornell. 1,632 Moses Jackson: 1,533
John Baukh. 1,596 Charle A. Brown. 1,559
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,530
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,540
John A. Gregier. 1,554 John H. Foreman. 1,459
John A. Gregier. 1,554 John H. Foreman. 1,450
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,510
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,531
John Baukh. 1,596
Larle A. Brown. 1,557
Henry H. Hoverd. 1,534 John H. Foreman. 1,450
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,531
John Baukh. 1,596
Larle A. Brown. 1,557
Henry H. Hoverd. 1,554 John H. Foreman. 1,450
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,551
John Baukh. 1,596
Larle A. Brown. 1,557
Henry H. Hoverd. 1,554 John H. Foreman. 1,450
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,553
John Baukh. 1,596
Larle A. Brown. 1,557
Henry H. Hoverd. 1,554 John H. Foreman. 1,450
John S. Moses Jackson: 1,550
John Baukh. 1,596
Larle A. Brown. 1,557
Henry H. Hoverd. 1,

the tollowing table comprises a list of all the candidates, with the number of votes each one received:

Names.

Names.

Notes:

Notes

From the number of votes polled, we should suppose a great many of the firemen did not vote on the prosent occasion, as there are now in the fire department one hundred and fifteen companies, with an efficient force of upwards of three thousand men, as will be seen by the following;—

 lowing :—
 No.
 No. of Men.

 Engine Companies
 45
 1,67

 Hose
 30
 54
 1,11

 Hook and Ladder Companies
 13
 316

 Hydrant
 3
 32

of our City Fathers. First.—About half past five o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop on Degraw street, near Hicks, (until recently occupied by Messrs. Bodine & Nye.) which was totally destroyed. The materials had been removed the day previous. The flames communicated with a two story frame house adjoining, occupied by four families and before the Fire Department could procure sufficient water it was nearly burned down. The occupants were John Fagan, Michael Doyle, Bernard Fox, and Mrs. Daley, all of whom lost most of their furniture, amounting probably to about one thousand dollars in value. The building was old and dilapidated, and might have been worth some three hundred dollars. It was ewned by Messrs. Jarvis & Kelsey, and was insured. A stable near by, belonging to Mr. Van Brunt, was slightly damaged.

The Feven at Porto Carrie,—The Charles Allstrum, at this port, brings advices from Porto Cabello to March 3. The yellow fever continued its ravages among the shipping, but it was comparatively healthy on shore. The C. A. lost two of her crew while in port, and the 'captain and mate were sick, but recovered. The captain was obliged to ship two green hands for the voyage home, in consequence of which himself and mate had been obliged to be on deck during the passage for nearly the entire twenty four hours round, and had had a hard time of it. The coffee crop in Venezuela is short, and coffee is selling at 10 a 10 is independent of the coffee crop in Venezuela is short, and coffee is selling at 10 a 10 is independent.

BURNOS AVRES STILL BESIDEED.—A letter from Montevi dee of Jan. 10th, received in this city, via Rio Janeiro, states that there had been no change in affairs at Buonos Ayres. The city was still besieged by the outside army, as the river is open to the besieged, supplies reached the city without trouble, though at last accounts been which is the chief suppressure of the lower chasses were

FROM HAYD. - The schooner Champion brings accounts FROM HAVI..—The schooner Champion brings accounts from Aux Cayes to March 1. The yellow fever, which has for the past six months been so fatal throughout the island, has disappeared. The weather was fine and college was coming in, for which there was a demand for European vossels. The Emperor had reached Aux Cayes, on his tour through the southern part of the island. The brig Barbadoes, which sailed from Boston January 12, had not reached Aux Cayes when the Champion sailed Accounts from the City of St. Domingo to March 1, by the brig Montague, at this port, represent that the yellow fever had disappeared there also.—Boston Traveller, March 24.

STEAMBOAT RACING ON THE OIIIO.—We find the following challenge in the Wheeling Intelligencer:—We understand that the David White is willing to give them one trial trip against any boat in their line, and that a gentleman of this place has five thousand dollars to put up whenever any boat of the Pittsburg line wishes to test the matter. Five thousand dollars would make a paying trip for one of the boats. So come on, gentlemen, and beat the David White. Any communication on the subject can be addressed to S.C. Baker & Co. who are prepared to make the Any communication on the subject can be addressed to S. C. Baker & Co., who are prepared to make the necessary arrangements.
In answer to the above, the Pittsburg Journal con-

In answer to the above, the l'itisburg Journal contains the following official reply:—
Although our packets do not race, speaking strictly, yet the owners will, we are authorized to say, permit one of their boats to run, without passengers, against the David White, if the president of the Union Line, or any other responsible person, will back this challenge, in a regular way, to the extent of five thousand dollars. The money is ready on our side, and will await an intimation from any party authorized to arrange details. Let there be no backing out now.

THE RAPPERS GOING WEST .- The rappers are on their travels. They have ascended high up Red river on the Arkansas side. The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph of the 2nd inst says.—Among the strange things that have occurred recently in our vicinity, we notice the advent of spiritus, rapping, which for the last week or two has been in successful operation. All the small place tables about town have been made to stand upon one leg and cut up all sorts of antics.

A City Indicted.—The city of Worcester, Mass., has been indicted by the Grand Jury for a nuisance; and suits have also been commenced against the municipal authoritie, for the recovery of damages to amount of \$40,00°, for permitting the obstruction of one of the street.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN TYRANNY IN ITALY. OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN.

ARRIVAL OF MORE AUSTRALIAN GOLD. French Expedition to Africa.

ALARM AT ROME, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Captain Lott, arrived at this port at a quarter past six o'clock last evening. She sailed from Liverpool at eleven o'clock on Saturday more-

ng, the 12th inst. According to our despatch, the Washington, which was according to our despatent the washington, whose was expected off Cowes, on her way to Bremen, will be unable to continue her voyage, in consequence of the ice not having broken up in the ports of the North Sea; and she will therefore remain at Southampton until the river Weser becomes navigable.

The steamship Andes arrived in the Mersey just as the Asia was underweigh. She had met with some accident, and put back. It was understood that the accident was not of a serious nature, and that the cargo was not

There is no news of importance. The markets were dull and money tight.

dull and money tight.

No later intelligence from Australia had reached England. The latest from Sydney was received by the way of Panama and New York. It was to the 10th of Decomber. The London Shipping Gazette of the 11th inst., contained the following despatch:

PLYMOUTH, Friday—3 P. M.

Off here, and landed 20 passengers, the Francis Henty, from Melbourne New. 30; has 300,000 ounces of gold on freight. Passengers do 'not' confirm report of any decrease in the yield of gold fields; ship proceeded for London.

Advices from Vienna state that the Emperor had re-

covered from the effects of the attack recently made

upon his person. There does not appear to have been at any time much doubt of the re-establishment of his bodily health, though there were fears that his intellect was seriously and permanently affected. The Austrian troops on the frontier near Ticino have been reinforced, and now amount to 15,000 men.

Accounts from Paris state that the visit of the Pope to

that country is still reckoned upon, but that it is opposed by the Cardinals generally. So far as his Holiness is per-sonally concerned, it is said that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to pay a visit to Paris. Marshal St. Arnaud-was about to proceed to the south of France for the benefit of his health; and it was said that, so soon as he gets convalescent, he will proceed to Algeria to take the command, which has been so long

We learn from Madrid that the governors of the previnces of Valladolid, Caceres, and Teruel have been su-

perseded in their posts.

In the Madrid Senate, on the 3d instant, a letter was read from General Navarez, complaining of the decision of the government, which prevented him from taking his seat in the Legislature, and demanding that the Senate should inquire into his conduct.

The Dismemberment of Turkey.

[To the Editor of the London Chronicle.]

Sir.—The deep respect we entertain for the great English nation makes us feel more painfully the unjust attacks of which Turkey has been for some time the object in several English newspapers, and particularly in the Times. The latter goes so far as to speak of the dismemberment of Turkey. To discuss such a hypothesis would be too painful for our national pride; we shall merely confine ourselves to the examination of the question in an English point of view.

The Times confessed lately (a Russian, born in Russian, could not refuse to make the same avowal before an English public) that Great Britain is highly interested in the tranquility of the East, considering the importance of her trade with those countries, as was lately proved by the statistical labors of Mr. Mongrediou. This fact being established we ask any honest and patriotic Englishmen how the importance of the trade of Great Britain with the East could be maintained, if the mournful hypothesis which we have mentioned above, and which the Times seems to long to see realized, were to meet with its accomplishment? What would England gain by such a disamenberment? Egypt, perhaps? Why, she already enjoys all the advantages she could derive from the possession of Egypt viz., the free passage to India. What more doubt and a firm the render of the provinces of keeping up an army and a squadron, fortressee to build, and a French invasion to fear on the side of Atgeria.

France indeed, would be a much greater gainer be

more could she have if Egypt belonged to her? The expenses of keeping up an army and a squadron, fortresses to build, and a French invasion to fear on the side of Algeria.

France, indeed, would be a much greater gainer by such a remodelling of the map. She would claim as a compensation either the frontier of the Rhine, or Tunis and Tripoll, (till she could get Egypt); she would, moreover, double her influence in Syria. It would be the beginning of the realization of the famous imperial dream of "the French Lake." What would then be te h fate of British India?

Austria would enlarge berself by the addition of the Sclavenic provinces within her reach, and obtain possession of the whole eastern coast of the Adriatic, where she would find, for the developement of her navy, fine ports against English commerce whenever she thought proper.

Eyen the petty kindom of Greece would meet with a territorial and maritime increase by the accomplishment of the wishes of the Times, and all there may a resources, all that power, would be the inevitable consequence in the eyes of any man possessing the slightest idea of politics. We therefore proclaim it, alond, unless he be a foor a traitor, no British subject can servously desire the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. One must be totally void of common sense not to understand why Austria and Russia are making so much noise in the newspapers against Turkey. Their object is to mislead public opinion and excite it against us, as at the time of the Greek insurrection, in order to instigate the west—England included—to a new Navarino, or at least to a no less dargerous neutrality, whilst Russia and Austria are playing their game on the Boshorus and the Banube.

This is not all. The Times often speaks of the necessity of peace for commerce, (and sometimes of humanity.) Now, does the Times has and many other things about us; it has made itself the echo of the calumnies of the Austrian and Russia papers, and of the journals in the pay of those two powers. These odious clanders we ha

we address it one as in the high character you enjoy commerce.

We trust, sir, from the high character you enjoy throughout Europe, that you will not refuse to foreigness defending their country the favor of lonerting these few lines in your respected columns.

We present you our sincero thanks beforehand, and remain, sir, your obedient servants, RUSTEM EFFENDI, SEYD BEY,

Officers in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Liege, March 4, 1853 (50, Quai de la Sauvenière).

Great Britain.

Great Britain.

UNIMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—THE JEW BILL.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the proceedings were of no interest in either House of Parliament. On the 10th, in the Commons, Mr. Drummond asked whether the government had considered the effects of the reduced value of gold and its consequences, and whether it was not advisable to appoint a committee to inquire into the attered value of the standard. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the government had carefully watched the course of monetary transactions, and especially the influx and efflux of gold, but they had seen no proof of the reduced value of the precious commodity, and had no intention, under the present circumstances and as at present induced, to appoint a committee of inquiry. Lord R. Greavenov moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the atterneys' and solicitors' annual certificate duty; which, after discussion, was put to the vote, and leave granzed, the property of fifty two against the government. A lenguistic state of administration of cathis; and a bill was brought in to award heavier punishments for assaults on semales. of administration of oaths; and a bill was brought in to award heavier punishments for assaults on Semales and children. On Friday night both houses had under discussion subjects connected with the government of india. The Jewisk Disabilities bill came up in the House of Commons for the second reading, and of course awakened a warm debate. Sir F. Thesiger moved that the bill be read that day six months. Lord Montague Graham seconded the amendment. Mr. Bernal Osborne urged that religious liberty was violated in the exclusion of Jewa from Parliament, and thought the question not one of Jewa from Parliament, and thought the question not one of Jewa hishbilities, but of the right of Christians to be represented by whom they pleased. Lord A. Vane, Mr. Henley, Mr. Newdegate, and Ms. Drummond totally opposed the bill on Christian grounds. Mr. Ball (Cambridge,) and Mr. S. Herbert Selended the bill on the same round. Mr. Scully would not allow the division to take